

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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That loss is common would not make  
My own less bitter—rather more;  
Too common! never morning wore  
To evening but some heart did break.  
—Tennyson.

## WHERE DEMOCRACY WILL STAND ON PROTECTION

On one point at least in the territorial campaign there should be no division of opinion among thinking men; the election of a Democrat to Congress will put Hawaii in the Democratic camp so far as tariff revision is concerned.

Raucous-voiced stump speakers here have repeatedly assailed this paper because the Star-Bulletin pointed out the above fact, and as repeatedly they have stated that the national Democratic policy is for protection of legitimate industry from harmful tariff revision.

McCandless, Democratic candidate, admits that a serious cut of the sugar tariff will be disastrous to Hawaii. His argument, however, has been that a Democratic victory in the national campaign will not impose upon the party the necessity for radical tariff revision.

Here is an answer to that argument, and from one of McCandless's own party leaders, Col. George Harvey. Col. Harvey says, in Harper's Weekly for October 12:

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer is nowadays a protectionist paper. Possibly we ought to add "Democratic" to the characterization, but the combination of Democratic and protectionist is something we could never quite understand. As to the protectionism, here is an instance from a recent editorial:

"If it is a fault of Simmons (Senator Simmons of North Carolina, a candidate for re-election) to have helped his own people and to have stood up for the south when the tariff was being made, then it is a mighty good fault for a southern senator to have."

Why should not the southern people have the benefit of the tariff which is to be laid?

We will not stop to inquire whether the southern people are all protected manufacturers and none of them consumers; we merely wish to point out what will happen to the Democratic party, even should it carry the presidency and both houses of Congress, if many of its senators continue to display the "good fault" of Senator Simmons. That was precisely the "good fault" of the gentlemen who wrecked the party's program under Cleveland. The Observer can be sure that not a single protected interest in the country will make the slightest complaint if senators only "stand up" for their sections as it wants Senator Simmons to stand up for his. That is all any protectionist wants, and it is all the protectionist law will be amply and defiantly protectionist, that the consumers will be neglected, that the robbery will continue.

Permit us to recall and to reiterate a prediction: If the Democrats carry the country and, nevertheless, come to grief, they will come to grief precisely as they did before—in the same place and in the same way. They will be undone in the senate, and by a handful of men whom they themselves will have sent there.

It is very possible that McCandless doesn't know who Col. Harvey is, and we might explain that he is the editor of Harper's Weekly and a man who stands as prominently in Democracy as Col. Henry Watterson of Louisville.

And here is this great Democrat openly, boldly, emphatically declaring that the Democratic party will wreck itself, if elected in November, should it try to combine Democracy and protectionism!

Is that an answer to the Democratic stump-speakers in Hawaii who are trying to make the people believe their party on the mainland is not making its campaign on tariff-revision arguments?

## ROOSEVELT AND THE RECALL

Col. Roosevelt's stand on the judicial recall has been a little vague since the speech in which he was universally quoted as advocating the recall of judges and immediately turned around and said that what he meant was the recall of judicial decisions by vote of the people. In a recent speech Roosevelt went so far as to suggest that he would favor the recall of the president himself. The following is one of the most concise statements on this subject which he has made. It was delivered in a speech at Denver:

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "I should be glad to have the recall for the president. It is not in the progressive platform, and this is merely an expression of my personal feeling. My own experience was that I could do nothing as president except that the people were hearty with me. The minute I ceased to have them with me, whether it was my fault or theirs, I ceased to have power."

"Under such conditions I would prefer to leave the presidency, unless in fair, open fighting on the stump I could bring the people around to my way of thinking; such a course I think would be to my advantage and to theirs."

"As to the number of nonconsecutive terms a president might have, every argument in favor of any limitation of the terms of the president can refer only to consecutive terms. Any third term talk which refers to nonconsecutive terms is an utter absurdity."

"Mr. Bryan professes to believe in the people. It was to the people that I made my appeal, and in the primaries, by votes varying from two to one to fifteen to one, the people decided that the talk of a third term in this case was the veriest bingaboo ever held up to frighten political children."

Col. Roosevelt's position was indicated in an earlier speech in which he said that he never felt comfortable in refusing to do what the people wished him to do, even if they were not able to "get at" him.

"It is my object if I am in public life," he said, "to live up to my oath of office, to serve the people, to follow their wishes as far as I conscientiously can, but never to do anything against my conscience."

"On the other hand, it is the right of the people themselves, after due deliberation, to have their wishes enforced by their public servants. And I know how I would feel at such a time. If I were a public servant and had a break with the people—supposing they wanted me to do something, supposing that there swept over the country a desire to repudiate their debts, I would say, 'You've got to get somebody else to repudiate them.' But I would come right down before them and fight it out."

"People talk of the recall as destroying the independence of the public servant. It will not destroy the independence of any servant who has got any independence to destroy. I think mighty little of the independence of a public servant which is of so frail a quality that it can only exist when everybody can't get at it."

## IRELAND'S FLAG A BURNING QUESTION

Good Irishmen and true the world over are much wrought up now over the question of their national flag. True, there have been no heads broken with the convenient shillalah, but the sturdy Celt is likely to break some unless the question is answered to his satisfaction. His soul is torn between various designs; he craves the sight of the golden harp on a green background—what Irishman would not?—but students of design and heraldry dash his hopes by announcing that this design belongs to the province of Leinster. Furthermore, the green of the Nationalists and the orange of the Ulster Unionists are of comparatively recent adoption.

History does not hold out much chance of settling the question. King William's army fought under a green flag, while the white cockade of the Stuarts was borne by the forces of King James. The harp on a blue ground was the standard of Grattan's parliament, and in 1798 the color was changed to green by the Presbyterian leaders of the insurrection, who decided on green for a curious reason—that the blend of the blue and orange which produced green was accepted as signifying the union of north and south. And green is, strictly speaking, the color of united Ireland.

Since that time Irishmen have come to regard green with reverence; it figures in song and story, and a popular vote would hardly change the color, though its significance has probably been forgotten.

Celtic argument has reached such a stage that a prize is being offered in Ireland for a suitable design for a flag, and Ulster, with an enjoyable touch of irony, offers the solution. Francis Bigger, whose feat may yet immortalize his name, says that the national emblem should be of rich dark-green flannel with a Celtic harp on its folds, "such a device on a square, not an oblong, flag, is impressive and artistic, has no obscurity about it and is admittedly national in the fullest sense of the term."

Apparently all the candidates of all the parties are putting it up to the Fourth district to elect them. The Fourth, meanwhile, is having grave doubts as to its ability to elect its own candidates.

Measured by the size of the crowds at some of these Honolulu political meetings, nobody is going to be elected.

Is McCandless tired of spending money in his campaigns, or spending his own money in his campaigns?

Democratic candidates are confining their luanas to feasts of reason and flows of soul.

## PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF HAWAII

By W. R. Farrington

Commissioner of Public Instruction

Mr. S. S. Paxson, one of the candidates of the Democratic party for the house of representatives, is quoted as saying things about the department of public instruction.

I hope he will take the trouble to get a few exact facts so that he will know what he is talking about and thereby assist in the promotion of practical education, that is education of the youth of this Territory along lines that will make them more efficient workers and better able to care for themselves when they "go out to work."

If he will take this time and make a sincere search, he will find that the department of public instruction is at work and has been at work developing the practical side of education. The department has had this particular subject in mind and has been moving forward as rapidly as the indifference and criticisms based on lack of information will allow.

Quite a number of otherwise excellent and intelligent citizens have criticised the educational department only to find that they didn't know what they were talking about. They have come to realize, and some to admit, that the same energy, if devoted to assistance and cooperation, would amount to something, and be a community help that would be reflected in the future prosperity of the Territory and the better contentment of its people.

Mr. Paxson has taken occasion to criticize the department of public instruction. That's all right. Sometimes a man has to criticize to remind the community that he is not asleep.

Will Mr. Paxson and any like him kindly take the trouble to personally inform himself on what has been done, what is being attempted, what is planned for the education of the children of this Territory on practical lines. By practical lines I think I mean the same thing Mr. Paxson is driving at, and which is variously referred to as manual training, industrial training, vocational education, and which being interpreted means teaching children the A B C of work as well as the A B C of reading and arithmetic.

It is quite possible that he will discover that the progress of the schools in this particular has been impeded, plans for development have been blocked because of time consumed in just such personal, and, in my estimation, petty criticism as appears to have been voiced by Mr. Paxson from the stump.

What absolute folly it must be to hold up a broad and progressive plan of development for industrial training by a running fire of wordy and somewhat acrimonious discussion on personalities carried on by people, very few of whom have even taken the time to visit the schools or ask for information

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